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OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, OUR BROTHER MAN

Flax, and Plants with Fibrous Bark.

We are happy to hear that many of our farming friends are disposed to give the flax culture a trial. Many applications have been made to Capt. Gage for seed, and we trust the results next fall will be so favorable that by another year the experiment of rearing and manufacturing flax or linen in Maine may get fairly under way. The Captain has taken hold of the business with such zeal, faith and industry, that no slight obstacles will hinder his ultimate success in the pursuit. If the thing can be done, his well known perseverance will accomplish it.

Since this question of flax culture and flax manufacture has been started in Maine, we are surprised to find that there is so much to be learned by the farmers in this State on this subject. The labor of dew retting or water retting has been so great, and the market for the fibre so small and precarious, that but very little has been raised here for years and years. A little "flax patch" has been occasionally sown by some, merely for the purpose of supplying the family with a little thread, and that has been the extent to which this branch of farming has been practiced by the younger portion, at least, of the farmers of Maine. We trust that a new era in this part of our agricultural products is approaching, and that it will prove both profitable to the cultivator and the manufacturer.

While upon this subject it is natural that we should also have our thoughts directed to some other plants that are covered with barks of a fibrous texture, and which may possibly become, by means of the new mode of dressing, of considerable value in the arts. The common milk weed, (*Asclepias Syriaca*), which is a native, has a fibrous bark, which, when properly separated, exhibits a strong and pliable character, and may be made useful in the arts. Some years since we made experiments with this plant. They were not very well conducted, but we found that the fibre was strong, white, and easily separated as that of flax, and might be put to similar purposes. It is well known that this plant contains a species of fine cotton. We are inclined to the opinion, from what little we have observed of the habits of the plants, that if these pods were picked off early, or if the blossoms were cut off, the fibrous covering of the stalk would be increased in strength and quantity. More careful and well directed experiments are required to ascertain the real value of this plant in this respect.

Another native which has a pretty strong fibrous bark, is the common nettle, (*Urtica dioica*). There would be one objection to this plant, however. You would be under the necessity of pulling or cutting it with your gloves on, and run the risk of getting stung pretty often, as they are well provided with weapons for repelling assaults upon themselves, as many a roguish urchin can testify.

Another plant which yields a fibrous substance of strength and durability, is the common Jerusalem artichoke, which, although not a native, is nevertheless quite at home among us. It will grow any where and every where, and in the present prevalence of the potato rot, will furnish you roots for your hogs, and a shirt for your back.

The common sunflower is another whose bark contains fibrous material. This open-hearted, honest old exotic, is not very difficult in regard to a location, and although not much cultivated, except in the nooks and at the cottage door of the poor, he nevertheless contains many home virtues in his corporation, and will, if required, supply you with sweet oil for a gentleman's salad, a tow frock for an honest yeoman, or a hemp dicky for a scoundrel.

Several more plants might be named, but enough has been said, at present. The new mode of separating the fibre from the other portions of the bark, may perhaps bring some of them into requisition, and put into a good use what is now looked upon as being a mere lumber of the ground.

Put in the Roots.

We have frequently spoken of late respecting the unaccountable neglect of the root culture among the farmers of Maine. There are a few, and those among our best and most prosperous ones, that have not given them up, but rather have increased their culture of carrots and turnips since the decrease of potatoes. Would it not be well for all to return to it again? A farmer from Springfield, Mass., gives us an account of the mode he adopted in carrot culture as follows. He ploughed and manured his land early, and let it be until late so that all the weeds should spring up that were near the surface. He then sowed his carrot seed until it began to sprout. The land was then cultivated and harrowed over—all the weeds of course destroyed, and the surface made smooth. The carrot seed was then rolled in plaster and made dry, and then sowed by a seed sower.

In this way the carrots soon came up, and getting the start of the weeds, were easily weeded and taken care of during the rest of the season.

We have always been an advocate for the root culture. They are so grateful to cattle during our long winters, that it is an object to have a supply for them. They conduce to the health of the animals, and they should have them, even if you should have an abundance of corn and clover to give them besides. Some farmers say to us that they find it more profitable to feed corn to their cattle as it is more nutritive and fattening. We grant it. But at the same time your corn itself could be rendered still more serviceable to your cattle, if they had a fair supply of heavy food in the shape of carrots, sugar beets and rutabagas to fill them out and give them

Transplanting Cabbages, &c.

A year or two ago we noticed an article from one of our agricultural journals, recommending the following method of transplanting cabbages, &c., which after a fair trial we have found to succeed better than any other method with which we are acquainted.

First, with a crow-bar make holes in the ground three or four inches in diameter, and perhaps a foot deep, where you wish to have the plants stand. Then procure a bucket of water and a dipper, and have your plants ready for setting out. Fill one of the holes made as above directed, with water, and into this put a plant; with the fore finger of the right hand work off the soil around the hole, until the water within is so thickened that the plant will stand of itself. This is all that is necessary to be done. The work may be performed in this way about as easily and expeditiously as in any other, and the growth of the plants will not be so much retarded. Last year we set out several hundreds of plants in this way, and we do not recollect of losing one. By this method the plants may be set out with safety in a fair day.

An Experiment.

Early in the morning, when there is likely to be a hot, sunny day, make a mark on a fence or wall, level with the top of a shoot of a hop or grape vine. Although the sun shines hotly on it during the day, it will not increase. But observe it again early the next morning, and you will find that it will have grown from half an inch to two inches.

what physiologists call the "stimulus of distention."

Some of our acquaintances are trying parsnips for a field crop. The following paper in regard to carrots we find in Prof. Mapes' Working Farmer. "Vauquelin and Braconet discovered that carrots contained large quantities of pectic acid, and that this acid had the power of gelatinizing water in which sugar or its ultimates were held in solution. It is well known that food in a gelatinized form is more easily digested by all animals than when not so gelatinized, and probably to this fact may be attributed, in part the great superiority of carrots as food for cattle of all kinds.

No winter food will enable cows to give so good milk and yield so good butter as carrots. For horses they are nearly equal to the same bulk of oats, and for working cattle carrots may be occasionally substituted for ground feed when mixed with cut hay.

Grated carrot worked with winter made butter, after it leaves the churn, gives it the flavor of good summer butter."

Destroy the Caterpillars.

The caterpillar which infests orchards this time of the year, is not so abundant in this part of the country as we have seen them during some seasons. There are enough of them, however, and it is a duty to destroy them. It is a very easy one thing to be observed in this matter which is not generally attended to. Those found on the apple trees are generally destroyed, but this is not the whole of them. They are often found, and sometimes more abundant, on the common wild black cherry trees. As these trees are not much prized, the caterpillars are suffered to remain unmolested, and from these are sent forth swarms to continue their ravages another year. It would be well to carry the war into the cherry trees as well as the apple trees, and give no quarter to them in whatever situation they may be found. Some people break up their tents by firing small charges of powder into them from a gun. When the muzzle of the gun is placed close to them, the effect is efficacious, but when held at a considerable distance, many of them escape the slaughter, and are left to propagate a future supply of them for future trouble.

Buckwheat.

We are of opinion that Buckwheat might be cultivated to profit in this State more extensively than it is. As an article of food it is healthy and palatable. It answers a very good purpose as food for swine and for fowls. Probably more buckwheat flour is now used in the State than is raised or manufactured among us.

We have known good crops of this grain raised on a clover soil, from which a crop of hay had been taken the same season. As it may be sown late, the ground can be prepared for it after the other crops are put in and are growing, and the hurry of spring's work is over; and it may sometimes be put upon land which is the first part of the season is too wet to plough. Such land may not be the best adapted to this crop, yet we have sometimes found it as convenient and profitable as anything we could put upon it.

In the latter part of May or first of June last year we broke up a piece of land which was very much exhausted and also quite wet. The first week in July we applied a light dressing of manure, working it in with the cultivator, and then sowed it to buckwheat. The ground was then tolerably dry, and in better order than it had been for the season. The season, it will be recollected, was a very wet one, and many times after the rains, the water would stand upon a portion of this ground, and it continued to be wet until the buckwheat was taken off. Notwithstanding all this, we harvested from this piece at the rate of about thirty bushels of good, plump buckwheat to the acre.

Buckwheat has been recommended for poor soils. It may do as well on poor soils as any other crop, but we have reason to believe that it will thrive better on a soil that is tolerably good. Buckwheat feels the effect of a little manure as quickly as any crop with which we are acquainted. In this vicinity we should prefer to sow buckwheat about the first of July.

Some farmers object to buckwheat on the ground that the seed which is scattered in harvesting will spring up where it is not wanted, and mix with the after crops. We think this objection may be obviated by ploughing the ground immediately after harvesting the buckwheat, as the seed which vegetates in the fall will be killed by the frost.

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The Cow—Her Diseases and Management.

Remarks on Bleeding. Every person having the direction of the management of cows should be able to perform the operation of bleeding, as circumstances are liable to occur when the life of the animal may be saved by its timely application, where proper assistance cannot be immediately procured.

The method of bleeding requires some attention. In local diseases, or those affecting a part of the body, the nearer it is performed to the seat of the malady, the more effectual it will prove. In the general or constitutional diseases, this is less necessary; and the blood may be drawn from any part where there is a good vein, particularly the neck. It must be remembered that there are two kinds of blood vessels, arteries and veins. Through the former, the blood is conveyed from the heart towards the extremities of the body where they are connected with the veins which bring it back again to the heart. An artery "pulsates," or "beats"—a vein does not. Hence the difference may readily be known.

The operation of bleeding may be performed by a fleam or lancet; the fleam will be found the best instrument for those who are not acquainted with this process, but the lancet will be preferable where the skin is very thick, and much depth is required through before reaching a vein. These instruments should always be kept bright and free from rust, by means of which, the operation will be more easily performed, and there will be less danger of the orifice, or wound, becoming infected, or foul.

Bleeding from the Neck. This complaint, which is usually attended by a slight fever at its commencement, is more or less profuse, according to the cause from which it proceeds. Although not considered dangerous, to manage it properly, it is necessary that the practitioner should be well acquainted with its origin. When it is accompanied with a fullness and distention of the vessels of the head, it may be considered as an effort of nature to relieve this state, and it should not be stopped too suddenly. When it proceeds from hard exercises, or over-driving the animal, the evacuation of blood will remove the fever produced by this cause; and unless the discharge is very profuse, it can do but little harm. But when, on the contrary, it occurs with a cough which is weak and debilitated, and it appears evidently to arise from the thin, acid state of her secretions, then a check must be put to it as quickly as possible.

The stopping of the blood is always in one's power by external applications; and a very good remedy for this purpose is, to

Take of sugar of lead, 3 drachms; and white vitriol, (sulphate of zinc,) 1 drachm; and dissolve in a pint of vinegar. A cloth, dipped in this solution, is to be applied cold behind the ears and back of the horns of the animal, and must be removed as soon as the cloth gets warm; or, in place of the above,

Take of white vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) 1 oz., and dissolve it in a pint of vinegar, and apply it in the same manner.

When the bleeding is stopped by these means, which seldom fail, attention is to be paid to the cause from whence it proceeds; and when it is accompanied by a fullness either of the general habit or of the head, in particular, or when it proceeds from any suppressed secretion of the skin or other parts, then these external applications should be made in connection with a general bleeding, and medicines to open the bowels, in order to lessen the excess of fluids in the body. The medicines to be administered in this case are as follows:—Epsom salts, from 3-4 lb. to 14 lb.; saltpetre, 14 oz.; powdered ginger, 14 oz.

To be mixed, and given in a pint of a half, or two quarts of water. With these precautions, the cure of this malady will generally be found easy. [American Agriculturist.]

LARGE FARMS.

The editor of the Michigan Farmer writes of the farm of Mr. Brown, of Ann Arbor, Michigan—Originally Mr. B. was the proprietor of five hundred acres of land here, all lying together, and was beautiful to look upon as any little spot of earth we have ever set eyes on. He has, however, been selling off, from time to time, and now his farm consists of some eighty or ninety acres of improvement here, and a wood lot of forty acres a mile off. But he remarked, that he had derived far more profit from the eighty or ninety acres which he now cultivates, than from the three hundred acres of improvement which he cultivated for several years previously to his making the sales above mentioned. Then he was scarcely able to pay current expenses, whereas now he is making a good profit. The reason is, that now he has no more land than he can cultivate well, whereas before, he could do no more of justice to it, and the consequence was, that to a great extent, the labor expended upon it was thrown away. And such is the experience of every man who undertakes to manage more land than he can cultivate well. We have frequently known men undertake to put large farms under improvement, relying upon the prospective value to pay the expense, but we have never known an instance in which there was not a sad disappointment in the end.

A NEW MANURE. Robert Bryson, Esq., of Cumberland county, about eight miles from Harrisburg, Va., has been experimenting for the last ten years, to make exhausted tan bark available and valuable as manure. Besides his magnificent farm, he likewise carries on the tanning business. Finally, after a great deal of expense, and many failures, he has succeeded in discovering a method of producing from the tan an efficient manure. This is his plan: He has tan wheeled out on a level piece of ground, and leveled off two or three feet thick. Over this he spreads a layer of two or three inches of lime, and over that a strata of soil, then a layer of lime, and so on. He lets the soil so prepared remain for two years; and at the end of that time he finds himself in possession of a bed of manure, the effects of which upon the land can hardly be surpassed, for the richness of its product, and the durable fertility which it imparts.

THE BEST ROOT was first brought from the shores of the Tagus, and was cultivated in gardens, on account of its elevated leaves and the rich red color of its roots, two hundred years before it found a place on our tables as an excellent luxury.

Clover-Making Hay.

Clover, when intended for hay, should be cut early. Nothing is gained by permitting it to stand. When cut in its green state and properly cured, it makes an excellent feed for horses, sheep and young stock generally; but it is greatly lessened in value by long standing. It should be cut when in bloom, or at latest, before the seed has ripened.

In England, from which country we may derive many and valuable lessons in practical agriculture, clover is seldom if ever spread as with us, the more judicious farmers of that country believing it far better and more economical, on the whole to cure it in the cock, than to expose it by spreading, to the wasting influences of the sun and winds. Most persons are aware that herbs, intended for medicinal purposes, are comparatively of little value unless cured in the shade. That the sun abstracts much of the goodness from this species of hay, when exposed for any considerable length of time, is beyond a doubt. By drying, much of the foliage, as well as the blossoms becomes detached and lost, and as this constitutes where the growth is rank, much the most valuable part of the crop, its loss is a matter of considerable importance, and should be guarded against by all means possible to be devised.

We prefer mowing our clover when the air is clear—say from eight to eleven o'clock, after the dew has disappeared, and the ground becomes warm. We then have it in the swath till the approach of night, when it is carefully turned, by which a fresh, undried surface is presented to the night dew, and the wilted and comparatively dried portions secured by being turned under.

In this condition it remains till the afternoon of the next day, when, if the weather be fair, it is pitched into "grass cock," and left to make. Care, however, is essential in constructing the cocks, as when too bulky, the grass will rot and become musty, which greatly detracts from the value of the hay. A "grass cock" ought never to contain more than eighty or a hundred pounds of unmixed or partially wilted grass, and must not be formed too compactly, or be too much consolidated by pressure as to cause a liability to ferment or heat. A careful and practiced workman will pitch the grass into cock much better and with far greater dispatch, if the crop be an average one, than it can be raked and cocked in the usual way. As soon as the hay is thoroughly made, it should be got in without spreading, and in dry weather. In the barn it should be closely packed. [Germanstown Telegraph.]

The Onion Maggot.

MR. PRATT—A communication appeared in the Maine Farmer, a few weeks ago, wherein the writer maintains that the onion maggot is the produce of an egg contained in the seed, and recommends soaking the seed to hatch the maggots, &c.; and the editor of the Farmer more recently remarks that the experiment had been tried by a neighbor of his, and "actually hatched out some small maggots." That insects of this sort are sometimes found in onion seed, there is no doubt; I have occasionally seen a few myself, but, with-out the least disrespect for the opinion of others, allow me to say that this insect, admitting it to be the same species that preys upon the onion, is very doubtful in my view—does very trifling injury, if any; and if "J. M. T." or any one else, expects to preserve their onions from the depredations of these little pests by any process of soaking the seed, it is feared they will be disappointed. There is no "getting rid" of them by so "easy a mode" as this, depend upon it, gentlemen.

I have had some experience in the culture of the onion myself, and have made very close observations, with the view of ascertaining the origin and habits of the mischievous little creatures that have, of late years, caused so much trouble and disappointment to the cultivator of this excellent vegetable. And I have learned to my satisfaction, at least, that the eggs which produce them are deposited by a fly, either on the young plant, or in the soil very near the plant—that they hatch in from four to ten days, according to the temperature of the weather, and immediately descend and commence eating at the bottom of the onion; and as soon as they are fully grown and have done eating, leave themselves in the ground, to the depth of two or three inches, where they remain in the chrysalis form during autumn and winter, ready to be metamorphosed to a fly with the warmth of the ensuing spring.

Now if we can destroy the chrysalis, it is obvious we shall get rid of them; and this, it is believed, may, with some trouble, be accomplished. This species of maggot attacks nothing but the onion, and does not leave the spot on which they grow until provided with wings. Now let this plant, immediately after harvesting the onions, (if any escape until harvest time), be heated quite hot to the depth of two or three inches, in some way, by burning brushwood there, and it will prove very advantageous; and if this course were universally pursued for a few years, in regions infected with the insect, it would, doubtless, soon become extinct.

This method would be attended with some expense, it is true, but the benefit to the soil, to say nothing of the destruction of insects of all sorts, would probably compensate for the trouble. I am aware that it will require something more than my feeble efforts to persuade people to this course, but I see no other means of getting rid of them, unless all would agree to relinquish the culture of onions for a year or two, which would of course prove equally efficacious.

If any one knows of a mode, attended with less expense and trouble, as effected in destroying these vermin, will they please let us have it. [J. S. Lovell.]

Norridgewood, May, 1849. [People's Press.]

CURIOUS ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEEDS IN AN ORANGE.

A gentleman of Heston, Cornwall, on opening an orange the other day, found 30 seeds all attached together, and very much resembling a bunch of grapes. The orange was of ordinary size, but all the seeds were much beyond an average. The most singular part of this curious nature is, that the bunch of seeds was suspended by a stem growing from the side of the orange. [Gardener's Chronicle.]

VALUE OF EDUCATION.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him.

Agricultural Capacities of Franklin County.

The loan covered by Franklin, are unsurpassed in fertility, as far as their peculiar productions extend. It is true that a degree of pains and labor is requisite for the development of our farming resources, but this weighs light in the balance of disadvantages, against the attendant inconveniences of Western agriculture.

With a knowledge of appropriateness is indispensable; but we lack the first elements of scientific tillage, which alone can give us this knowledge. The experience derived from practice, may many times subvert the more refined results of chemical and geological research, but ignorance of these branches are more frequently disastrous to agricultural success. Often where a little knowledge of nature and capacities of soil, judiciously applied, would ensure a most bountiful crop, the want of it causes a reverse effect, to the discouragement and loss of the farmer. The science of farming, is by no means abstract and hard to attain; able and clear disquisitions are within the reach of all, that can be read with pleasure and incalculable benefit. But this is a vein I did not think of following when I commenced it—it is, however, an important consideration to the subject.

The statistics of our annual Fair, fully verify the assertion, that the soil of Franklin, is unsurpassed in fertility as far as its peculiar productions extend; and they place Franklin in the van of the counties of our State, if not of all other counties, for productions. This smacks of arrogance, but the "truth will bear its weight."

It was the recent boast of the Maine Farmer, that a man in Kennebec Co., raised from a bush and a half a sowing, fifteen bushels of wheat; and that amount of seed frequently produces thirty bushels. Twenty-eight bushels to the acre is no uncommon yield; thirty bushels to the acre is frequent. I am credibly informed, that in Phillips, a few years ago, no less than forty bushels of wheat were raised from no more than one acre of burnt ground. These crops, let it be understood, are perfect agricultural marvels, anywhere but here, are significant indexes of what our soil would be, with due cultivation. Here an argument of the uncertainty of the crop might be interposed. If the seed is well got in, its uncertainty is usually alone dependent on external casualties, such as rust and the weevil; those can be averted, or certainly corrected by exchange and preparation of the seed, the above-mentioned knowledge of appropriateness.

Oats, barley and rye, are even surer, and yield in a greatly increased ratio. Last season, Mr. William Hoar of the Rangely Plantation, from five acres of burnt and ploughed ground, raised three hundred bushels of oats, from two acres of the ploughed, he took more than one half of the whole amount, and thirty-four lbs. weight per bushel, would be a low average estimate of the whole.

As for corn, the purest yellow of the species, grows well in the beautiful valley of Sandy River, and no less well on very much of the upland slopes. Farther north than Phillips, however, it is uncertain; but even raised to a degree, in the extreme northern sections of the county. When the new land becomes older, by cultivation, it will be better adapted to the important item of produce. Orcharding here has become a no inconsiderable business, especially in the southern parts of the county—along Sandy River. Farmington, New Sharon, &c., will yield the palm to them, in the line of apples—the most important branch of fruitage, and the least attended to, of any branch of agriculture, with us of Franklin.

It may be thought I harp on an exhausted subject, but it is through the design of bringing the people of Franklin to a deserved appreciation of her great facilities, and unacknowledged advantages. [Farmington Chronicle.]

The Effect of Charcoal on Flowers.

The following is an extract from the Paris "Horticultural Review" of July last, translated by Judge Meigs, of New York, for the Farmers' Club of the American Institute. The experiments described were made by Robert Berard, who says:—

"About a year ago I made a bargain for a rose bush, of magnificent growth and full of buds. I waited for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praises bestowed upon it by the venter. At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered that I had only a muddling mulberry, stale colored enough. I therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effects of charcoal as stated in some English publications. I then covered the earth in a pot, in which my rosebush was about half an inch deep, with pulverized charcoal! Some days after this I was astonished to see the roses which bloomed, of a fine lively rose color as I could wish! I determined to repeat the experiment; and therefore, when the rosebush had one flowering, I took off all the charcoal and put fresh earth about the roots. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently, to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed the roses were, as at first, pale and discolored; but, by applying the charcoal as before, the roses soon resumed their rosy red color. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise in large quantities upon my petunias, and found that both the white and the violet flowers were equally susceptible to its action. It always gave great vigour to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became covered with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought that they were new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers are (as I have proved) insensible to the influence of charcoal."

"'But inside the yellow flowers?' it is some they are equally insensible of changes, under the influence of charcoal, or of the man without potency in his temperament. Wordsworth will say:—

"A primrose by a river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

BETTER.

It is an appropriation to American farming that we have so little good butter. The Shakers say that a cake made of red oak staves is preferable to any other; and it will add to the flavor to work in a little sugar at the last working over—say a table-spoonful to four or five pounds of butter.

Cultivation of Buckwheat.

This valuable grain may be sown any time from the middle of this month to the 20th of July, with a certainty of maturing its seeds. The soil most congenial to buckwheat are those of a light sandy texture, rather dry and warm. Many have failed in the cultivation of this grain in consequence of carelessness and lack of attention in managing it. The soil should not only be fertile with soluble, extractive matters, capable of yielding nutriment to the plants, but to a texture as to admit of its being reduced by the plough and harrow, to a perfectly fine tilth. On clayey soils, this crop has been rarely known to succeed. The most congenial medium is upland green sward, inverted in June. Purity of seed, also, is another important consideration that demands attention. It should be of good quality as to fullness and soundness, and sown at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. Rolling the surface of the soil, after sowing, will be found highly beneficial, as it not only tends to compress the soil around the seed, and thus promote its germination, but greatly facilitates the labor of harvesting—an operation requiring great care in order to prevent the loss of seed.

[American Agriculturist.]

POTATOES IN INDIA.

The potatoes from Bombay, Darjeeling, and Cherra Ponjee were wonderfully fine and healthy and enabled the public to form some idea of the state of perfection this grand and staple vegetable has been brought to in this district. It is here recorded that 40 potatoes out of one garden weighed 30 lbs. The skin of all delicately white and fine, and every potato free from knots.

Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock, the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

Cutting Grass and Curing Hay.

This must depend on the kinds of grass cultivated. Timothy affords nearly double the quantity of nutriment, if cut after the seed has formed, instead of while in flower, and it is then much more relished by horses and a portion of the stock. This grass, therefore, should never be cut for them, except when the seed is formed. The proper time for harvesting, is between the milk and dough state, when it will nearly ripen after cutting. Orchard grass, on the other hand, although possessing two-sevenths more nutritive value for hay in the seed, yet it is more tender, and much preferred by stock when in flower, and as it continues to grow rapidly afterwards, it should be cut early at that time. Even a few blades will make an important difference in the value of grass, when cut for hay. The kind of grass, and the stock to which it is to be fed, cannot, therefore, be too closely noted, to detect the precise moment when the grass will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

Many farmers do not consider the scorching effects of our cloudless June and July sun, and the consequence is, that hay is too much dried in this country. Unless the grass be very thick and heavy, it will generally cure sufficiently, when exposed in the swath for two days. When shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this condition beyond the first day, or it will thus lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall upon it unless in cocks. It is better, after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cured, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as it is thus secured against damage from occasional greenness; and there is no waste of the salt as it serves the double object after curing the hay, of furnishing salt to the cattle and the manure heap.

Clover should be cut after having fully blossomed and assumed a brownish hue. By clover cutting, more forage is secured, and the clover afterwards springs more rapidly and evenly. The swath, unless very heavy, ought never to be stirred open, but allowed to wilt on the top. It may then be carefully turned over, and when thus partially cured, placed in high slender cocks, and remain till sufficiently dry to remove into the barn. Clover may be housed in a much greater state, by spreading evenly over it in the mow, from ten to twenty quarts of salt per ton. Some add a bushel, but this is more than is either necessary or judicious for the stock consuming it; as the purgative effects of too much salt induce a wasteful consumption of the forage. A mixture of alternate layers of dry straw with the clover, by absorbing its juices, answers the same purpose, while it materially improves the flavor of the straw for fodder. [American Agriculturist.]

Almond Cheese Cake.

This though usually called a cheese cake, is in fact a pudding.

Cut a piece of rennet about two inches square, wash off the salt in cold water, and wipe it dry. Put it into a tea-cup, pour on it sufficient lukewarm water to cover it, and let it soak all night, or at least several hours. Take a quart of milk, which must be made warm, but not boiling. Stir the rennet-water into it. Cover it, and set it in a warm place. When the curd has become quite firm, and the whey looks greenish, drain off the whey, and set the curd in a cool place. While the milk is turning, prepare the other ingredients. Wash and dry half a pound of currants, and dredge them well with flour. Blanch three ounces of sweet and one ounce of bitter almonds, by scalding and peeling them. Then cool them in cold water, wiping them dry before you put them into the mortar. If you cannot procure bitter almonds, peach kernels may be substituted. Beat them, one at a time, in the mortar to a smooth paste, pouring in with every one a few drops of rose water to prevent their being oily, dull-colored and heavy. If you put a sufficiency of rose water, the pounded almond paste will be light, creamy, and perfectly white. Mix, as you do them, the sweet and bitter almonds together. They beat the yolks of eight eggs, and when light mix them gradually with the curd. Add five table-spoonfuls of cream, and a tea-spoonful of mixed spices. Lastly, stir in, by degrees, the pounded almonds, and the currants alternately. Stir the whole mixture very hard. Bake it in buttered dishes, laying puff paste round the edges. If accurately made, it will be found delicious. It must be put into the oven immediately. [Miss Leslie.]

Cultivation of Buckwheat.

This valuable grain may be sown any time from the middle of this month to the 20th of July, with a certainty of maturing its seeds. The soil most congenial to buckwheat are those of a light sandy texture, rather dry and warm. Many have failed in the cultivation of this grain in consequence of carelessness and lack of attention in managing it. The soil should not only be fertile with soluble, extractive matters, capable of yielding nutriment to the plants, but to a texture as to admit of its being reduced by the plough and harrow, to a perfectly fine tilth. On clayey soils, this crop has been rarely known to succeed. The most congenial medium is upland green sward, inverted in June. Purity of seed, also, is another important consideration that demands attention. It should be of good quality as to fullness and soundness, and sown at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. Rolling the surface of the soil, after sowing, will be found highly beneficial, as it not only tends to compress the soil around the seed, and thus promote its germination, but greatly facilitates the labor of harvesting—an operation requiring great care in order to prevent the loss of seed.

[American Agriculturist.]

POTATOES IN INDIA.

The potatoes from Bombay, Darjeeling, and Cherra Ponjee were wonderfully fine and healthy and enabled the public to form some idea of the state of perfection this grand and staple vegetable has been brought to in this district. It is here recorded that 40 potatoes out of one garden weighed 30 lbs. The skin of all delicately white and fine, and every potato free from knots.

Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock, the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

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[American Agriculturist.]

Indian Loaf Cake.

A quart and a half pint of Indian meal, and a half pint of wheat flour mixed.

A quart of milk.

Three ounces of fresh butter, or three large table-spoonfuls.

A small tea-spoonful of salt.

A common-sized teaspoonful of powdered sugar.

The same quantity of fresh yeast.

Three eggs.

Mix the sugar with the milk, and cut up in it the butter, adding the salt. Put this mixture into a covered saucpan or skillet, and set it on hot coals till it comes to a boil. Then take it off, pour it into a large pan, and while it is scalding, stir it into it, gradually, as much of the mixed Indian and wheat as will make it of the consistency of well-baked mud. Beat the whole very hard for a quarter of an hour, and then set it away to cool. When it is cooling, beat three eggs very light, and stir them, gradually, into the mixture, when it is about as warm as new milk. Add the yeast, which must be fresh, strong, and of excellent quality; and beat the whole another quarter of an hour; for the goodness of this cake depends much on its being long and well beaten. Then, have ready a large mold or pan with a tube rising through the centre. Butter it very well, (as Indian meal is apt to stick,) put in the mixture, cover it, and set it in a warm place to rise. It should be light in four or five hours. When it has thoroughly risen, and the surface is covered with bubbles, put it into a well-heated oven and bake it from three to four hours in proportion to its thickness. Send it to the table hot, and turned out whole on a dish. Cut it into slices, and eat it with butter, or honey. [Miss Leslie.]

Take Care of the Pence.

One of the hardest lessons for many of our young men to learn is that truth and sterling doctrine of Poor Richard—Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. But hard and disagreeable as it is, we must learn and practice the maxim, or take the still harder alternative of poverty and want.

We have no inclination to teach any of our readers a lesson of misery, meanness or littleness. The miserable Mark-rake who consecrates his energies to the saving of the shreds and fragments and sweepings that lie in his path as an ultimate object, is quite as pitiable a being as the most prodigal spendthrift. What we desire is to save the thoughtless and wasteful from future embarrassment and trouble by putting him on a course of economy and care-taking in his ordinary expenditures. This is all that is necessary, and all we wish.

Hundreds of young men, some of whom may read this paragraph, might this day have been in possession of a snug little capital, if they had simply dispensed with superfluous indulgence during the time they have been engaged in business. It would have cost no sacrifice of generous feeling, or of respectability of character, and beside the saving of money it would have been attended with the acquisition of a habit of minute economy, or precise attention to the small details of daily business, which is itself worth more than money; which is in truth the most productive kind of capital.

In this country, as in business is here managed, a little capital gives a young man grand advantage, especially if along with it he possesses superior business talent and habits. And the fact that he has saved from a small income a snug little sum in the course of a few years, is itself pretty good evidence that he has the right habits and abilities to succeed well, and no introduction or letters of recommendation can speak so loudly in his favor. At the same time the buoyancy of mind and spirit which this advantage inspires in the young adventurer himself, is often a material help to him in his future undertakings. In every respect he appears in favorable contrast to those other young men who though placed in circumstances equally favorable have acquired no property, contracted bad habits, and feel jaded and discouraged by their unfruitful toil.

It has a great and happy effect upon one's own mind and energy to feel that a beginning is made—that a foundation is laid to build upon—and if for no other reason, for this, every young man should look well to see what becomes of his first earnings. It is comparatively easy to add to a stock, however small; less easy to think of being one.

We repeat our advice, then, old and oft repeated as it has been. Take care of the pence, the first earned pennies of youthful endeavor, and the pounds of after life will take care of themselves. [Dry Goods Reporter.]



R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1849.

Hospital for the Insane.

By the politeness of the Superintendent we have been favored with the annual report of the Trustees, Steward and Superintendent of this institution.

It is doing an incalculable amount of good; and the excellent management it is now under is a guaranty that it will long continue to afford relief to those suffering with loss of reason.

The Trustees recommend an enlargement of the building by the addition of another wing. The cost of this addition will be \$30,000.

The report of the Superintendent contains many valuable statistical facts in regard to the operations at the Hospital, and some very judicious counsel to "outsiders," which we are glad to see, especially in regard to visitors. If persons have friends there, it is a duty to visit them; but if nothing but idle curiosity attracts people there, they ought not to be admitted into the galleries. The following extracts from the report will give our readers desirable information:

"Admissions often take place in a very informal manner from necessity. Friends and even towns often bring patients from a distance, unprepared with the proper documents to insure admission."

We have only the choice of two evils, either to refuse, and subject all concerned to a troublesome and expensive journey in the neighborhood until the necessary papers are procured, or to take care of the insane ourselves until this is done.

The latter mode has hitherto been adopted, subjecting us to much inconvenience in keeping our records, and also to have the person removed in a few days from some friend or interference of neighbors. Improper subjects are sometimes brought to us, such as persons in the last stages of life—those laboring under delirium tremens—others in the most excited stage of delirium from fever. No such persons should ever be sent to an Insane Hospital, but being there, and at a distance from home, it would be improper to expose them to additional evils by rejecting them. In former communications notice has been taken of the delay which often takes place before patients are sent to us. Generally these remarks would be applicable to the present state of action; there are however cases where the opposite extreme may prove injurious. No person should be sent here in whom the disease has not existed long enough to have it clearly ascertained that he or she is insane and not in a state of febrile delirium.

"A mistake in the visiting physician, causing persons of the latter class to be transported many miles, has repeatedly augmented the danger, and death has taken place in a few hours after arrival. The present and previous reports will show a number of deaths taking place very soon after admission. Cases of delirium tremens should never be brought here, as they will probably result in recovery or death within ten days; if properly treated, usually the former. A more numerous class of improper applicants is that of persons who, from protracted disease, or old age, are in the last stage of physical exhaustion, and are brought here to avoid a few days or weeks of trouble and expense at home, and to increase ours and swell our bills of mortality."

"Discharges claimed by friends and the officers of towns, before the provisions of the law and rules established by the Trustees are complied with, continue to be a serious evil, both to the institution and patients. Great care is uniformly taken to inform those procuring admissions, what the regulations are, and no person is admitted in which a compliance is not promised. This ought to be conclusive, but unfortunately it is not; and cases have repeatedly occurred in which individuals and overseers of the poor have given more trouble than the patients themselves. These improprieties have greatly added to duties sufficiently onerous, and it should be distinctly understood, that in all applications to discharge patients before their recovery, or when in the opinion of the Superintendent they are improper subjects for discharge, the request will be laid before the committee of the Trustees at their next monthly visit for adjournment. Some of the most annoying cases of this kind occur from a disagreement among relatives as to the propriety of a residence of the insane in a hospital; the one party having procured an order and admission, and the other harrassing every one concerned (the insane person not excepted) to obtain a release. These family contentions should be arranged elsewhere. They cannot be attended to here."

"From motives of mistaken tenderness or to save trouble, many patients are deceived by their conductors as to the place of their destination until their arrival here. The case which will justify such a course seldom occurs. The effects of the deception can rarely be overcome. If insane persons find themselves betrayed by their nearest relatives, it is not strange if they are slow to confide in strangers. We always insist on the truth being told them by those who accompany them before they are left; but it never wholly counteracts the evil."

"Of cases admitted within one year of the attack, there have been discharged since last report, recovered, 57; improved, unimproved, and died, 25; total, 72. Being 67.5 per cent. recovered of discharges and deaths. Of those admitted after one year's duration discharged, recovered, 8; improved, unimproved, and died, 36; total, 44. Being 17.3 per cent. recovered. Average time in hospital of recent cases recovered, 137 days. Average time in hospital of old cases recovered, 229 days."

"It is now more than nine years that visitors have been admitted to more or less of our galleries. For a time this was deemed necessary to exhibit to the public the neatness and order with which our rooms are kept and to inspire confidence in the public mind of the usefulness of the institution. Whether the end proposed, has been attained or not, ample opportunity has been afforded. We shall always be pleased to visit to ladies and gentlemen who visit us with a view to seek information and to satisfy themselves as to the nature of our accommodations; but those who have no higher motive than to gratify a morbid curiosity, to amuse themselves by noticing the peculiarities exhibited by our unfortunate inmates and reporting them to others, cannot be permitted to see or converse with our boarders. Patients who have any sense of propriety remaining are often distressed by these visits, and those who are gratified by them are often injured, never benefited."

"The GRAND PANORAMA. This magnificent panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers that has been exhibited here for the last ten days, and which has given so much satisfaction to all who have seen it, will be closed on Thursday (this) evening. We do not know whether it goes, but do not hesitate to commend it to the notice of all who may have an opportunity to see it."

Imports of Flax and Linens into the U. States.

On our first page we made some desultory remarks respecting the encouraging prospects of setting up the flax culture in this State. Since writing those, a friend has very obligingly made for us an abstract of the imports of flax, either manufactured or unmanufactured, imported into the United States during the past four years.

Read it, and think upon it. More than twenty millions of our dollars have been sent across the ocean within four years for the single article of flax and that which is made from flax. This immense amount of money, if kept at home, would have saved us from some of the pressure in the money market that has weighed so heavily upon the people and crippled their energies. And to whom have these millions been sent? Many of them, if not the major part, have been sent to Holland, to the industrious, patient Dutchman, who has robbed the ocean of part of the flax over which it naturally flowed, and by fencing it out by their immense dykes, have fairly created a country, to the inhabitants of which we are indebted for all our shirt bosoms, and dicky, and "fine twined linen," and that, too, when we are blessed by heaven with lands sufficient in extent and fertility to supply flax and linens to the whole world. Isn't this a lesson for us worth learning? Nations have habits as well as individuals, and, like individuals, they are loth to change them. Hence it will be a work of time to bring around a change. The only way to effect it in this case is, to first direct the attention of the people to the immense drain of our money for this article, to prove that we are actually fostering the industry of foreign nations and neglecting our own. In the next place, prove to the people that our own resources are abundantly ample—that we have all the means that are needed, placed by heaven at our own doors, waiting to be put in requisition. In the next place, prove that the business, if rightly conducted, will be profitable.

These things the enterprising individuals who have engaged in the flax culture, are endeavoring to do. Will you help them?

Statement exhibiting the value of Manufactures of Flax and of flax unmanufactured, imported during the years ending on the 30th of June, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Years.	Manufactures of Flax.	Flax unmanufactured.
	Value in U. S. Dollars.	Value in U. S. Dollars.
1845.	4,298,224	624,885
1846.	4,492,602	605,903
1847.	4,603,180	651,657
1848.	6,012,107	612,451
	19,406,203	2,494,896
	24,010	\$237,472

Treasury Department.
Register's Office, Feb. 15, 1849.

(Signed) DAVID GRAHAM, Register.

Agricultural School.

It gives us pleasure to inform our readers that this subject is now fairly under the consideration of our Legislature. A large and very able special committee have the subject before them. A meeting was held in the Representatives' Hall on the evening of the 5th inst., and another on the evening of the 12th. At the former meeting the committee were addressed by Messrs. John Otis of Hallowell, Wm. A. Drew of Augusta, and E. Holmes of Winthrop, who severally gave views of the subject, urging the need of a more liberal and extended system of education for the farmer and mechanic. There are some opposed to the measure, either from taking a wrong and too limited view of the subject, or from some local feeling. We are confident, however, that the great mass of the people would highly approve the measure, if such a school as would meet the wants of the productive classes, could be put into successful operation. All they need to bring them up to the same sphere of action with the highest in the land, is a chance for a thorough education in the sciences applicable to their calling. Give them that, and there would be no aristocracy of profession or occupation—all would come up to the high level and hold equal power, because they would be equal in knowledge, which is power. The state has funds enough to do it. There are wild lands in abundance, and there are more than one hundred thousand dollars of reserved school funds now unappropriated, and which the State is using for other purposes, without even paying interest for it. What, then, is wanting except the will?

JACQUES' PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES. This is a duodecimo of 256 pages, by George Jacques, and published by Erastus N. Tucker, of Worcester, Mass. It is a work of a good deal of originality, plain and common sense. The author has divided his treatise into two parts. The first treats of the general cultivation of fruit trees, and the second of the cultivation of the several species of fruit trees. He is a practical man, and one who, while he is sufficiently enthusiastic to enter heartily into the business, does not let his fancy run away with his judgment, but is content to take facts as they present themselves, and base his action upon them. We have perused the work with pleasure and been both amused and instructed; and can cheerfully commend it to those who desire such a manual.

FREE SOIL REPUBLICAN. This paper, published hitherto in Hallowell, has been merged in the Portland Inquirer. Bro. Wiley gave his valedictory last week. Although the principles advocated by Mr. W. have not been palatable to all, he has nevertheless been indefatigably faithful to the cause, and adhered to it, through evil and through good report, with zeal and energy, and at a sacrifice of his temporal ease and interests. He is about to leave the State for some other theatre. We wish him health, happiness, and prosperity through the future.

THE HUTCHINSONS. The concert of these exquisite singers, on Saturday evening last, was a rich treat to all who heard it. They give another entertainment on Thursday evening, at Winthrop Hall, and all who wish to hear music "as it music" will be sure to go. By the way, what all our friends of the Age that he should send a little essay about the "eight dollars a day" song! We see no reason why those who actually get the eight dollars, should have all the fun of it, and the "outside barbarians" none at all. If they laugh with it, pray don't hinder our laughing about it.

PARKER'S REACTION WATER WHEEL.—Our readers who are interested in water wheels, will find two advertisements respecting their business, published by two separate parties, each cautioning the public not to pay money to the other on account of said wheels.

The wheel is a good one no doubt, and we regret that there should be any misunderstanding between the gentlemen in question. It will be a good thing to settle the troubles between patients and agents, or attorneys, and do all the good with the wheels you can.

Vermont. The Free Soil and Democratic parties in Vermont have united in the nomination of Horatio Needham, of Bristol, for Governor, Daniel Roberts, Jr., of Manchester, for Lt. Governor, and Joseph Pollard, for State Treasurer.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

To be Hung for Theft. A negro man, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Hutchinson, was convicted on Friday last, at Piedmont, Va., of breaking open a meat house and stealing hams, and was sentenced to be hung on the 10th of August next. The Piedmont Whig well says: "The idea of hanging a fellow-being for the crime of stealing, is one that shocks every feeling of humanity. The punishment is wholly disproportionate to the crime. We suppose no execution will take place. Why is the law upon our statute book, if it is too severe to be enforced?"

Earthquake at Maracabo. An arrival from Maracabo reports that the shock of the earthquake there recently was very violent, lasting six seconds. It caused the ground many feet to rise, and injured others to such an extent as to render them perfectly useless. The loss is estimated at \$800,000. But one life (a female) is known to have been lost.

Reported loss of a California vessel and many lives. Letters from Rio Janeiro mention a report which had reached that place, of the loss of ship Florida, from New Orleans for California, off the River La Plata. The Florida had two hundred and one passengers, only four of whom are reported to have been saved. We trust the melancholy report will prove incorrect; or, at least, that the reported loss of life is exaggerated.

Crescent. This is a French term, signifying a breach. Along the Mississippi it is applied to the breaches made in the levee or artificial embankment, by which the waters of that mighty stream are confined within their bed. The Mississippi at the spring flood rises to a considerable height, and the overflow of its banks is prevented by artificial barriers called levees.

Mortality by Cholera on board an Emigrant Ship. The ship Massachusetts, Sampson, which arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, was in forty days from Havre, with one hundred and thirty-nine passengers, lost twenty-nine on the passage by cholera.

Seawall on the Gold Dollar. Persons must be careful with these little fellows. The editor of the Baltimore Sun saw a young lady a few days since in a terrible fright, because one of them, which she had put in her mouth for safe keeping, suddenly slipped down her throat.

Georgia Burial Stone. A quarry of burr stone has been discovered in Burke county, Ga., near the line of the Central Railroad, and a company has been formed to work it. It is the only one known in the United States; and the quality of the stone is said to be equal, and in some respects superior, to that brought from France.

Swindle. Hon. Walter Blair, Judge of Probate for Grafton county, committed suicide on Wednesday last week, near his residence in Plymouth, N. H.

New Potatoes from Bermuda, and green peas from Charleston and Savannah, are some of the epicurean delicacies to be had in the New York markets, just now.

The Hacienda of Jarrol, a Mexican nabob in the northern part of Guanajuato, contains fifty thousand square miles, being larger than the whole State of Tennessee. Upon this estate he also has 3,000,000 head of stock. This chap has a fair supply of pocket money.

Land Warrants. It is estimated at the Home Department that 90,000 land warrants will be applied for on account of services in the war with Mexico. Of these about 5000 will be for 40 acres each, and the rest for 166 acres. Total, 13,800,000 acres. About 60,000 have already been issued.

Healthy Town. The Dover (N. H.) Enquirer says there has not been a death in that town since the 20th of April, a period of more than four weeks, which is remarkable for a town having ten thousand inhabitants.

Taking a Girl for Debt. A doctor Andrews recently attended a case of sickness in the family of a wealthy farmer at Lower Mt. Bethel, N. J. The farmer refused to pay the doctor his fee, whereupon the latter seized the farmer's daughter, placed her in a carriage, and drove off at full speed. The doctor has eluded pursuit, and the girl is still in his hands.

Santa Anna, the ex-Mexican leader, has issued from his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of three hundred octavo pages, to the accusations of treason. He makes out, as usual, a good case; and shows, apparently, that his efforts during the recent war were fruitless, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the government, the lack of funds, circumstances over which he had no control, &c. He also enters into an autobiographical account of his exploits, hardships and reverses.

Settled. The Unitarian Society of Calais have made arrangements with Rev. Henry Giles (the celebrated lecturer) to preach for them regularly.

Early Refinement. A manufacturer at Pittsburgh has already shipped to California five pianos, to supply orders from that region.

The Professions in New Hampshire. From Lyon's Register we learn that there about 300 lawyers, 520 physicians and 600 ministers in the State. So it appears that there is one lawyer to every thousand, one physician to every six hundred, and one clergyman to every five hundred inhabitants.

Mrs. Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated novelist, died at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, on the 21st of May.

Lucky Editor. The editor of the Newark Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of a beautiful specimen of cauliflower, a mess of new potatoes, and some string beans. They were all grown this season out of doors.

Rev. Worthington Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., has been chosen President of the University of Vermont.

The Free Soil State Convention, which assembled at Lewiston on Wednesday last week, nominated George F. Talbot of Machias, as their candidate for Governor.

Win. Evans, in Boston, was fined two dollars for realizing an umbrella from the house where he went courting.

The Free Masons will celebrate St. John's day in Portland on the 26th inst.

Dr. Kittredge, who has opened a Water Cure establishment in Boston, announces in his paper: "Brother editors and doctors soaked gratis."

Senator Benton is specifying in Missouri in favor of the Wilcox Provision.

Celebration of the Queen's Birthday. The Montreal Gazette of May 30th, says that May 24th, the Queen's birthday, was celebrated at the village of Huntington by burning the effigy of Governor-General Elgin; a few shots having been fired at the effigy while burning.

The Cholera in Europe. The late English papers state that the cholera had broken out in Rotterdam and occasioned considerable alarm. So far it has carried off about one hundred per week. It had nearly ceased in Paris, but was appearing in several districts of Ireland heretofore free from it.

Agricultural Treaty. At the Artillery election in Boston, on the 5th, Col. Wilder gave the following agricultural treatise: "The Vine." The very best soldier our country can produce: it always thrives in the right direction; it never neglects its duties, and is ever ready to obey the command for "a little more grapes."

CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We have received from John Means & Son, a very neat, and new edition of the catalogue of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements. Machines, &c. &c. sold by Ruggles, Nourse & Mass., at Quincy Hall, Boston. We notice the addition of several new inventions, and articles got up to facilitate labor. These establishments are of great service to the agricultural community. J. Means & Son are agents for the above firm.

Frightful Mortality. The Galway (Ireland) Vindicator states, as a positive fact, that the deaths in the Ballinacree workhouse amounted in one week to the frightful number of 860.

Fatal Affray. In connection with a circus exhibition at Vergennes, Vt., on Friday evening, a fatal affray occurred between a number of Irishmen and certain persons connected with the circus. One of the former literally had his brains beaten out with a blow from a handspike, and another is said to have been mortally injured.

Eloquent. John Simpson, a widower, and Mrs. Lucy, wife of a respectable man, all of them citizens of Springfield, have found a self-divorcing machine in the form of a Railway locomotive, and to withdraw on petition of O. S. Currier et al. for an act to authorize the town of New Sharon to pledge its credit to be invested in the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad. Both reports were laid on the table. Mr. Talbot also reported legislation in connection with the petition for paying toll taxes, and legislation in connection with order relative to attaching creditors. The reports were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Thos. of Freeport, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that "when a person receives a sentence to the State prison, such sentence shall not be for a specified time, (unless the offence requires it shall be for life), but the person so sentenced shall remain in prison until he shall be pardoned, or until he shall be committed by a committee chosen or appointed for that purpose."

SENAE. Several Bills and orders were read and laid on the table. Several petitions were presented and referred, and among others one of J. Ross et al. of Franklin County for a Railroad Charter.

HOUSE. Mr. Abbott, from the Judiciary committee, reported legislation in connection with the petition of Hon. J. H. Clark and others, of Eastport concerning the dog law; and also legislation in connection with order relative to amending the law concerning personal property taken on execution. The reports were accepted.

Passed finally. Additional to the 10th chapter of the Revised Statutes; resolve in favor of certain members of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

SENAE. Orders were passed, presented and referred and Bills read and assigned. Notice was ordered on petition of Leander Boardman et al. for a charter for a Railroad from Leeds to Farmington village.

Passed finally. Bill to incorporate the Bucksport Seminary. Resolve in favor of certain members of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Johnson of New Gloucester, the committee on agriculture was directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the bounty on wolves, and paying a bounty for the destruction of crows.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

SENAE. Petitions presented, orders introduced, &c.

Passed finally.—Bills to increase the capital stock of the Sagadahock bank; to adjust and correct the valuation of State tax of the towns of Mt. Desert and Tremont; to extend the time for the Franklin bank to maintain suits and collect its debts; to change the name of the town of Maine, to divide the town of Sedgwick and incorporate it with the town of Bangor; and to amend the laws relating to the Passamaquoddy Indians.

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Mr. Fane of Bangor, (appointed marshal of Maine) communicated his resignation as a member of the House, to take effect from and after Wednesday next.

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SENAE. Nothing of general interest transpired. Several bills were read and assigned.

HOUSE. Bills and resolves reported.—Petitions presented.

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TREATMENT OF THE ARABIC CHOLERA. The following is an extract of a letter from H. G. Dwight, American Missionary, Fort Snelling, giving some directions as to the treatment of the preliminary symptoms of cholera, in cases where the advice of a physician cannot be immediately procured:—

"When the cholera is raging, we are continually hearing of persons who arose well in the morning and in their graves before night; and it is not to be doubted that there are some cases in which the very first attack of the disease is the fatal one. The first step to be taken is to give the patient a mixture of equal parts of laudanum and opium, to be used immediately, and without fear, in the form of laudanum, perhaps, it may be used conveniently. At such times it should be given in every five minutes, and the patient should give notice immediately when the first symptoms of diarrhoea makes its appearance. In mild cases six drops of laudanum for an adult will be sufficient to check the disease. The dose should be repeated every four hours until the diarrhoea is stopped. This is a most important direction. I have used it with the best effect in many severe cases. When there is much pain, and tendency to cramp and coldness in the extremities, a mixture of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of camphor, and tincture of rubarb, eighteen drops may be given to an adult at a dose in mild cases; to be increased according to circumstances."

SEATTLE LAND. The pasture of Mr. Nahum Ficket about two miles beyond Stroudwater village, on the Buxton road, has been the place of attraction for several days past.

A large number of people from this city and vicinity have visited this spot to witness the unaccountable slithering of some six or eight acres of land bordering on Stroudwater river, leaving an extensive chasm of some twenty feet in depth from the main road to the bed of the river. A portion of the earth is pressed into the bed of the river, and for some distance turning the current of the stream. (Portland Advertiser.)

SHIP OBTAINED. As rumors have been rife in the 10th community in reference to this vessel calculated to make anxious the relatives and friends of those on board of her, we are glad to have it in our power to relieve the anxieties of all.

She was spoken by the ship Martha Folger in 24 hours, on the 10th inst., twenty-eight days out, all well. Judging from this, she must by this time be well on her way. She has been put in circulation in reference to this vessel. (The Age.)

M. VATTENBERG. This indefatigable gentleman, in connection with the editor of the Boston Bee, proposes to place in the City Hall of Paris a copy of each newspaper in the United States which may be printed on the week of the fourth of July, and forwarded to the editor of the Bee, for that object. It is an idea well worth carrying out, and a rare opportunity to show the Europeans the amount of reading in one form alone, the Americans have printed each week.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

Compiled from the Reports in the Tri-Weekly Age. TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

SENAE. Bills were passed to be engrossed, notice ordered to be given on sundry petitions, and papers from the House disposed of in consequence.

HOUSE. Mr. Sewall of Oldtown, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation in connection with the petition of O. S. Currier et al. for an act to authorize the town of New Sharon to pledge its credit to be invested in the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad. Both reports were laid on the table. Mr. Talbot also reported legislation in connection with the petition for paying toll taxes, and legislation in connection with order relative to attaching creditors. The reports were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Thos. of Freeport, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that "when a person receives a sentence to the State prison, such sentence shall not be for a specified time, (unless the offence requires it shall be for life), but the person so sentenced shall remain in prison until he shall be pardoned, or until he shall be committed by a committee chosen or appointed for that purpose."

SENAE. The Senate insisted on its former vote on the order relating to the Board of Education, referring it to the Committee on Education. Bills were read and assigned, and several petitions were presented and referred.

HOUSE. Mr. Talbot of Lubec, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported leave to withdraw his petition of the town of Mercur for leave to borrow money for the purpose of investment in the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad; and leave to withdraw on petition of O. S. Currier et al. for an act to authorize the town of New Sharon to pledge its credit to be invested in the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad. Both reports were laid on the table. Mr. Talbot also reported legislation in connection with the petition for paying toll taxes, and legislation in connection with order relative to attaching creditors. The reports were accepted.

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SENAE. Several Bills and orders were read and laid on the table. Several petitions were presented and referred, and among others one of J. Ross et al. of Franklin County for a Railroad Charter.

HOUSE. Mr. Abbott, from the Judiciary committee, reported legislation in connection with the petition of Hon. J. H. Clark and others, of Eastport concerning the dog law; and also legislation in connection with order relative to amending the law concerning personal property taken on execution. The reports were accepted.

Passed finally. Additional to the 10th chapter of the Revised Statutes; resolve in favor of certain members of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

SENAE. Orders were passed, presented and referred and Bills read and assigned. Notice was ordered on petition of Leander Boardman et al. for a charter for a Railroad from Leeds to Farmington village.

Passed finally. Bill to incorporate the Bucksport Seminary. Resolve in favor of certain members of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamer Europa at Halifax on Tuesday, last week.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, last week. The Europa brings to us, in the commercial news, the arrival of a very cheering character, but the political intelligence will be read with more than ordinary interest.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY. The same feeling of delusion that has pervaded the country for several weeks past, continues to exist, and the probability of a change for the better seems now farther removed than ever. The London money market remains easy.

COLORED. There does not appear to be any reason to doubt that the English government will sustain every act of Lord Elgin's administration in Canada.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Stanley made an elaborate speech in opposition to the bill for the repeal of the navigation laws, and several amendments were offered, which were rejected by decisive majorities. The final vote in committee of ministers, increased their late majority ten to thirty.

Another pistol has been fired at Queen Victoria, but without any serious consequences. The criminal, in the present instance, is a stupid Irishman, who, as the pistol contained only powder, seems to have had no other object in view than to obtain notoriety.

FRANCE. Political affairs on the continent exhibit no improvement. Indeed, the probability of a general European war seems to be stronger now than at any previous period in the past year. Recent elections in France have resulted in favor of the Socialists and Red Republicans to a far greater extent than anticipated. They will muster about 100,000 strong against the monarchists, who, though composed of patina and sections of parties, embracing opinions the very opposite of each other, are considered friends of order.

In the French Assembly, the affairs of Rome and Hungary being under consideration, a debate arose, which was described as the most exciting and violent which has ever been witnessed. Proposals for an immediate declaration of war against Austria and Russia were urged by several speakers, which were subsequently modified by the adoption of a resolution proposed by General Carnegie, recommending Government to adopt energetic measures to protect the internal and external interests of the Republic. This resolution, though violently opposed by the minority, was carried by a majority of 436 to 184.

On the 22d, the affairs of Italy being under consideration, M. Savaia said in reference to the Russian intervention—every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, as well as the spirit which guides it. This intervention was a blow to European principles, and chiefly to that of the Republic. The coalition of kings was again forming, and he now wanted to know what would be the policy of the French Government.

The minister of Foreign Affairs in reply said that with regard to Italian affairs the Assembly had manifested its will, and that on the morrow of its having done so, an agent had been sent to Italy, bearing a detailed account of the deliberations, and orders to execute the will of the Assembly.

M. Guichon followed the minister, saying that France had evidently joined the coalition of kings. M. Joy said that he preferred to see the humiliated of France, and the coalition of kings, than the day, thus—"The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the Government to the events and movements of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the coalition of kings a threat to liberty and to the Republic, recommend to the government to take energetic measures for their protection."

General Carnegie said that he thought this resolution would show that the Assembly was a serious matter, and that the events which were now occurring in Europe. M. O. Barrot said it was necessary to reflect on a decision which would be a manifesto of war. M. Ledru Rollin considered the resolution a declaration of war against the Republic.

M. Odillon Barrot, after a speech of considerable length, concluded by saying that the simple object of the day, M. Cremieux followed, and spoke in the midst of an uproar scarcely surpassed in the annals of the assembly. At the termination of his speech the voting commenced upon the proposed resolution, and at a quarter of ten o'clock the division was closed, when the numbers were for the simple order 53; against it 405; majority 406.

On the 22d the discussion on foreign intervention was resumed, and the question of which a vote of the Assembly for Gen. Carnegie's proposition was taken and resulted in the adoption of the order.

The shipment of troops for Civita Vecchia continued after at Toulon and Marseilles. Gen. Rostalet has left Paris for Italy, he is the fifth general officer sent out there to join Gen. Oudinot.

A grand review of the garrison of Paris took place on Monday, and the Emperor of Rome, by the President, whose reception, by 100,000 troops, was of the most enthusiastic description. Hearty shouts of "Vive Louis Napoleon!" welcomed him on all sides, and were in singular contrast with the almost gloomy silence which reigned in the city.

The weather was beautiful, and the concourse of persons assembled to witness the splendid spectacle, was immense. The whole people, led by the Emperor, moved in the direction of the city, and the men of the several parties—the Legitimists, the Orléanists and the Bonapartists.

ROMAN STATES. There has been no material change since the state of previous affairs. Neither the French nor the Neapolitans have as yet entered Rome, and the Republican government maintains its ground at every point against the combined forces of France, Naples, and Austria.

We have received from Rome, on the 15th. On the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber at the Milvian bridge, it had been blown up, leaving the French forces on the two banks of the Tiber, between Pola and Rome.

At the latest advices, the Emperor of Rome was four miles from the city, that of the Neapolitans twelve miles, and there was a small body of Spaniards at Fiumicino.

HUNGARY. The Hungarians, in their unequal contest with Austria, are evidently preparing for a desperate struggle. It is reported that they have gained some advantages over the Austrians and Russians, but we are without authentic intelligence from the seat of war.

GERMANY. Insurrection, or the probability of it, exist everywhere. The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without decisive result or prospect of an early issue.

PRUSSIA. The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto in which he declares his intention of denouncing the standard of revolt which has been raised by the enemies of Germany, he says he will shortly submit a constitution, sanctioned by the other governments, which shall have authority in his hands, and guarantee to Germany liberty, and a free representation of the people.

In conclusion, the King says, "If my people will stand by me as I will stand by my people, faithful and with courage, we shall be able to bring a glorious victory will not be wanting to us." Simultaneously with the proclamation of the King to his people, public notices were published, announcing that the state of siege at Berlin was prolonged, and that the Emperor was publishing for the time being the ordinary courts and establishing martial law in all its force.

It is asserted that the negotiations for another German constitution are still terminated, and that its proclamation may possibly be expected.

RUSSIA. The Emperor of Russia has recognized the French Republic, and has simultaneously issued a manifesto announcing his determination to establish a State Reform School, to be connected with an Agricultural School, as a means of reforming juvenile offenders. Such a school exists in Massachusetts, upon a beautiful farm in Westboro', whither are sent such boys, under sixteen years of age, as have been convicted of any offense punishable with imprisonment other than for life.

FROM GUATEMALA.

Interesting intelligence has reached New Orleans by way of Havana. The present state of affairs in Guatemala is in a lamentable condition. It will be recalled that a treaty has been entered into between the Government and the chiefs of the public or mountaineers. Some refused to abide by it, and wandered over the country, robbing and murdering. Among their victims were two correspondents of the press, the ex-President Rivas Paz. At the same time, Leon Raimundo, or Rey del Mundo, (King of the World), entered Old Guatemala and murdered the correspondents, while in another part of the country General Vicente Cruz was slain in battle.

The Government officials say that when Raimundo entered Old Guatemala, President Paredes followed and routed him. The port of Champerico, on the Pacific, has been opened to foreign commerce, and various privileges granted to the American steamers. San Salvador is quiet and flourishing. Reforms are being introduced into the administration of the Government. The duties on tobacco are to be abolished. The debt in relation to tobacco is to be liquidated, and the seat of government was transferred to Sonsonate.

A HAPPEL. In a recent discussion on the subject of emancipation in Kentucky, a clergyman took the ground that slavery was a divine institution. To this sentiment, so abhorrent even to the ignorant, the talented but errant Thomas Marshall replied.

"This gentleman has attempted to prove that the blessing of heaven rests upon the institution of slavery. I have two words to say to you, my friend, and that is, that the blessing of heaven rests upon the institution of slavery."

Rev. Dr. Carothers, of Portland, has accepted of an invitation of the Literary Fraternity Society of Waterville College, to address them at the next Commencement. Rev. S. F. Smith, of Newton, Mass., is the poet.

New COURTESY. Counterfeit \$10 bills of the American Bank, New Hampshire, have been found in circulation. The counterfeiters are well exposed, and are likely to be detected.

Gen. Gaines—Washington, June 9. The war department has received a despatch from New Orleans announcing that Gen. Gaines will be relieved from duty at New Orleans, and will be sent to the West.

Accounts from San Antonio, Texas, 17th May, say the Camanches are committing horrible depredations in the neighborhood of Laredo, having murdered three entire families, numbering eight persons. The cholera was also making fearful havoc at San Antonio.

NOT GUILTY. The two young men arrested in Waterville last week on suspicion of being the robbers of Mr. Joy in August, were discharged on Tuesday, no evidence whatever being found against them.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

Commodity	Price
Flour, 50 lb. 70	100 lb. 140
Wheat, 50 lb. 70	100 lb. 140
Oats, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Rye, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Barley, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Clay, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Coal, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Iron, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Copper, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Lead, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Zinc, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Gold, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70
Silver, 50 lb. 35	100 lb. 70

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 7.

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 1000 Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep, 2000 Pigs.

BOSTON MARKET, June 11.

Flour, 50 lb. 70; Wheat, 50 lb. 70; Oats, 50 lb. 35; Rye, 50 lb. 35; Barley, 50 lb. 35; Clay, 50 lb. 35; Coal, 50 lb. 35; Iron, 50 lb. 35; Copper, 50 lb. 35; Lead, 50 lb. 35; Zinc, 50 lb. 35; Gold, 50 lb. 35; Silver, 50 lb. 35.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Defeat of the Russians by the Hungarians. The Russian army, under the command of General Bismarck, has been defeated by the Hungarians, and the Russian army has been routed.

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LAST CONCERT—THE ORIGINAL HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Augusta for their kind reception and the success of their concert, the Hutchinson Family, who have been in the city for several days, will leave for their home on Thursday evening, June 14th.

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THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD.

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The painting, which is the largest in the world, will be exhibited at the City Hall, on Friday, June 1st, and will open every evening thereafter.

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RARE CHANCE.

HERICK'S Unrivaled Cheap Clothing Store. WATER STREET, at No. 4 Bridge's Black.

READY MADE CLOTHING. In this store, which will be open at 10 o'clock, the present stock, is prepared to suit the taste of every customer.

The stock consists of part of HERICK'S FINE COATS, Broadcloth, Cashmere, Merino, Cass, Knobby and Trench coats, and Black and FINE VESTS, in all the variety of styles. A general assortment of men's and boys' clothing, and a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

Particular attention is invited to his stock of New Dress and Trench Coats, which will be found better than those of any other store in the city. The stock is prepared to suit the taste of every customer.

All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as goods will be cheerfully exhibited to all who wish to see what Good Clothing is, whether they wish to purchase or not.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE. A Great Improvement in Planing, Tonguing and Grooving.

The subscriber having received Letters Patent for a Stationary Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine, which is a great improvement on the planing machine, and is a great improvement on the planing machine, and is a great improvement on the planing machine.

The machine will plan, tongue and groove, and is a great improvement on the planing machine, and is a great improvement on the planing machine, and is a great improvement on the planing machine.

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